



# ATIEC 2021

## Analytics for Better Decision-Making Using SWIM

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Smart.  
Secure.  
Shareable.  
Aviation  
Information.

Steve Altus, PhD  
Technical Fellow, Digital Solutions & Analytics  
Boeing Global Services

# Analytics for better decision-making using SWIM

## Overview

- Starting from first principles: objectives of aviation
- Levels of autonomy: supporting humans making decisions
- The current state: availability and challenges of data
- Converting data to decisions with analytics
  - Selecting data – machine learning to resolve discrepancies and fill in gaps
  - Building confidence – explainable AI
  - User-sensitive insights – the same data, different use cases, different advice
  - Increasing optimality while maintaining robustness
- Our recommendations to data providers



# Objectives of Aviation

Most aircraft operations (airline, business aviation, military, and some personal aviation) have the goal of **delivering payload**, not moving aircraft



# Objectives and Challenges for Aviation

- Payload delivery is aviation's contribution to both the global economy and society
- Payload delivery makes it worth burning fuel
- Payload delivery puts a premium on both efficiency and robustness
  - Passengers
  - Industrial goods
  - Consumer goods
  - Humanitarian goods
- **Recommendation:** when considering efficiency and robustness, think in terms of payload, not aircraft
  - Multiple aircraft and resources
  - Multiple stakeholders
  - The trade-off between robustness and efficiency

# Objectives and Challenges for Aviation

- External factors make demands on efficiency and robustness
  - Sustainability
  - Unpredictable impacts on demand, resources, and operational constraints (e.g., COVID-19)
  - Dynamic humanitarian demands (natural and political)
- **Flexibility** helps balance efficiency and robustness in the face of unpredictability

One promise of SWIM is to enable flexibility, to allow better efficiency without sacrificing robustness:

“We wait for the first bolt of lightning or the first snowflake to hit before we act” – Delta Air Lines, at 2017 ICAO Global Air Navigation Industry Symposium, talking about the benefits of SWIM

# Stakeholders involved in moving payload

## Ops Center



Operations Managers

Flight Planners

Operations Controllers

Maintenance Controllers

Crew Controllers

Payload Controllers

## Gate



Agents

Passengers

## Crew



Pilots

Flight Attendants

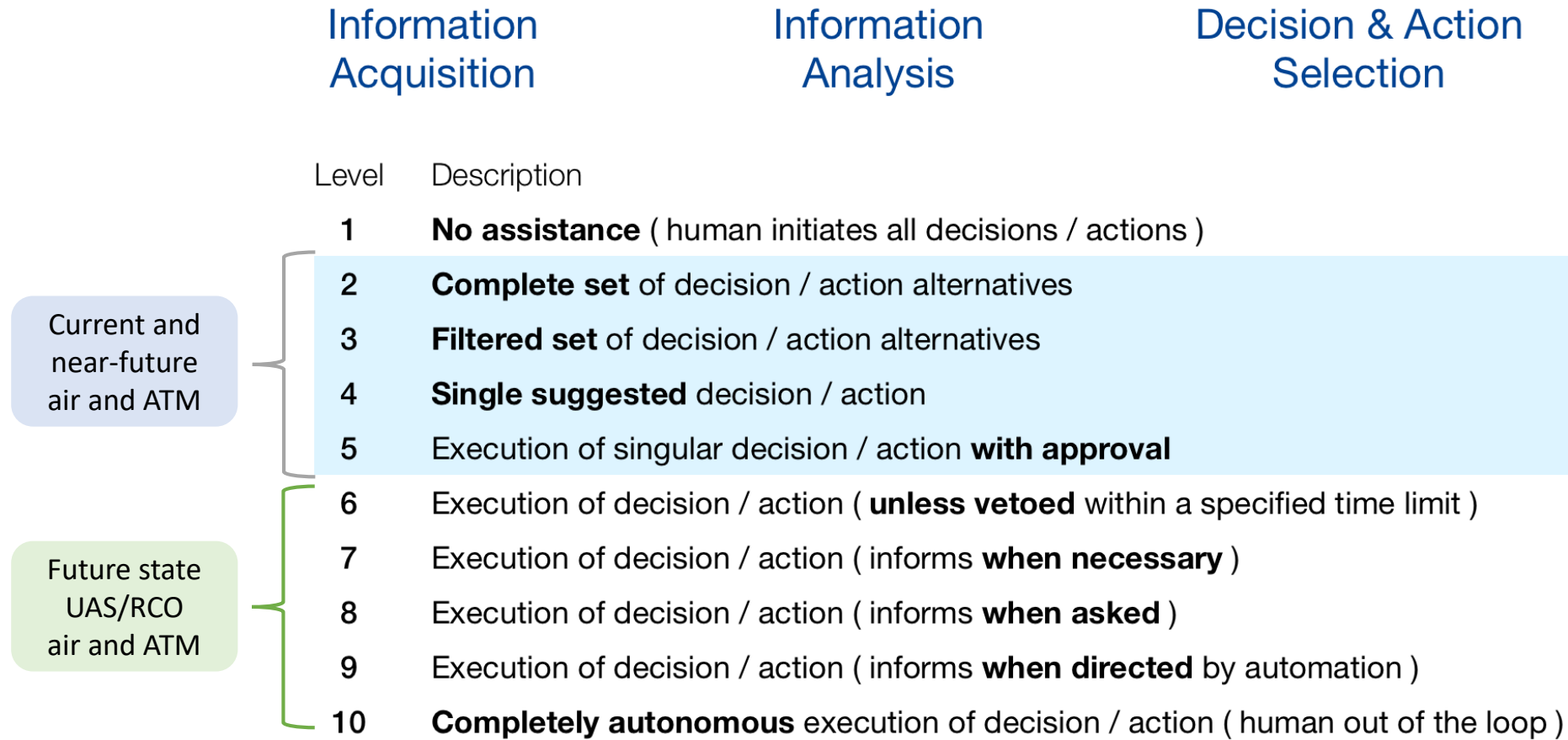
## Ramp



Ramp Staff  
(coordinate baggage,  
cargo, fuel,  
catering and duty-free)

# Supporting Human Decision-Making

## Levels of autonomy

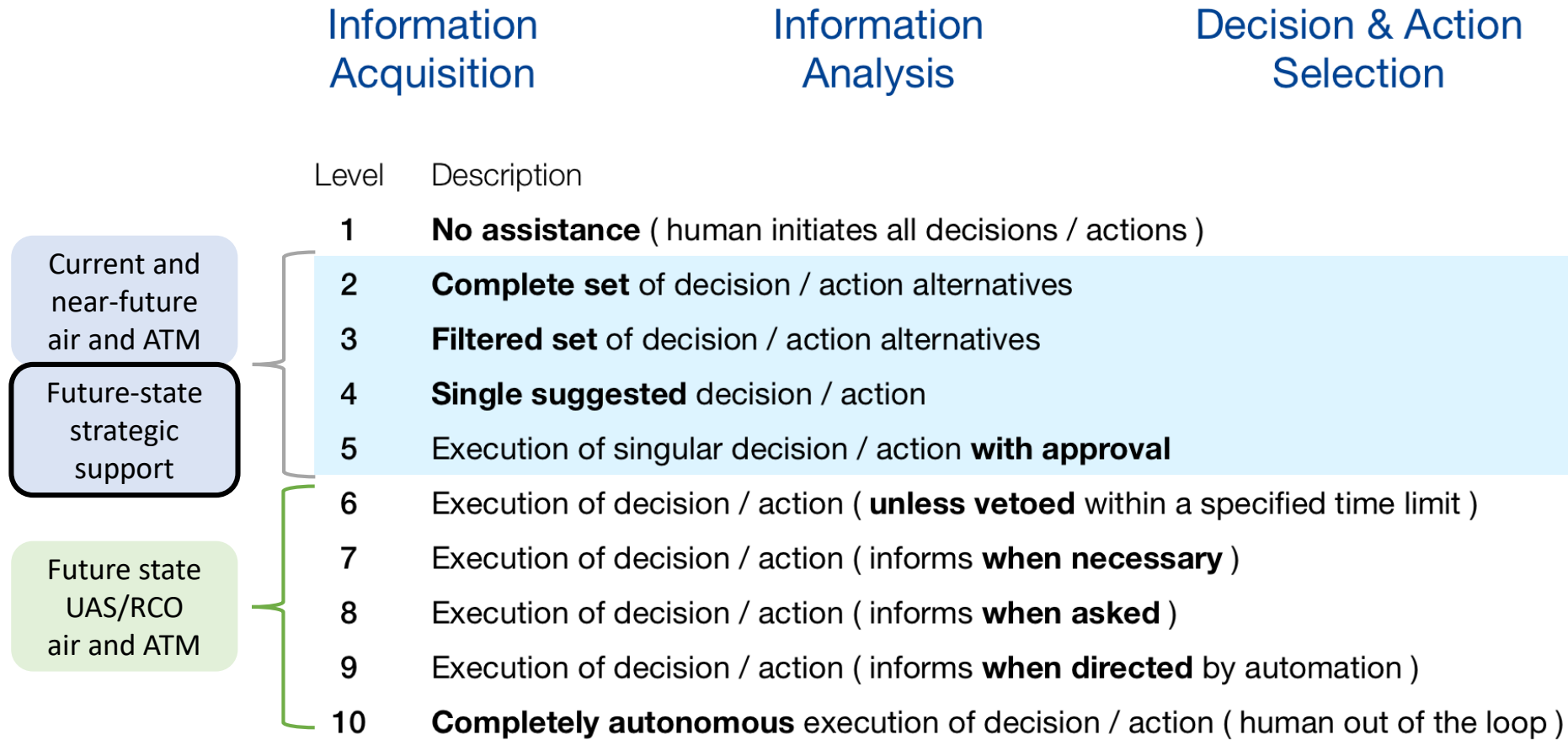


Sheridan & Verplank (1978)



# Supporting Human Decision-Making

## Levels of autonomy



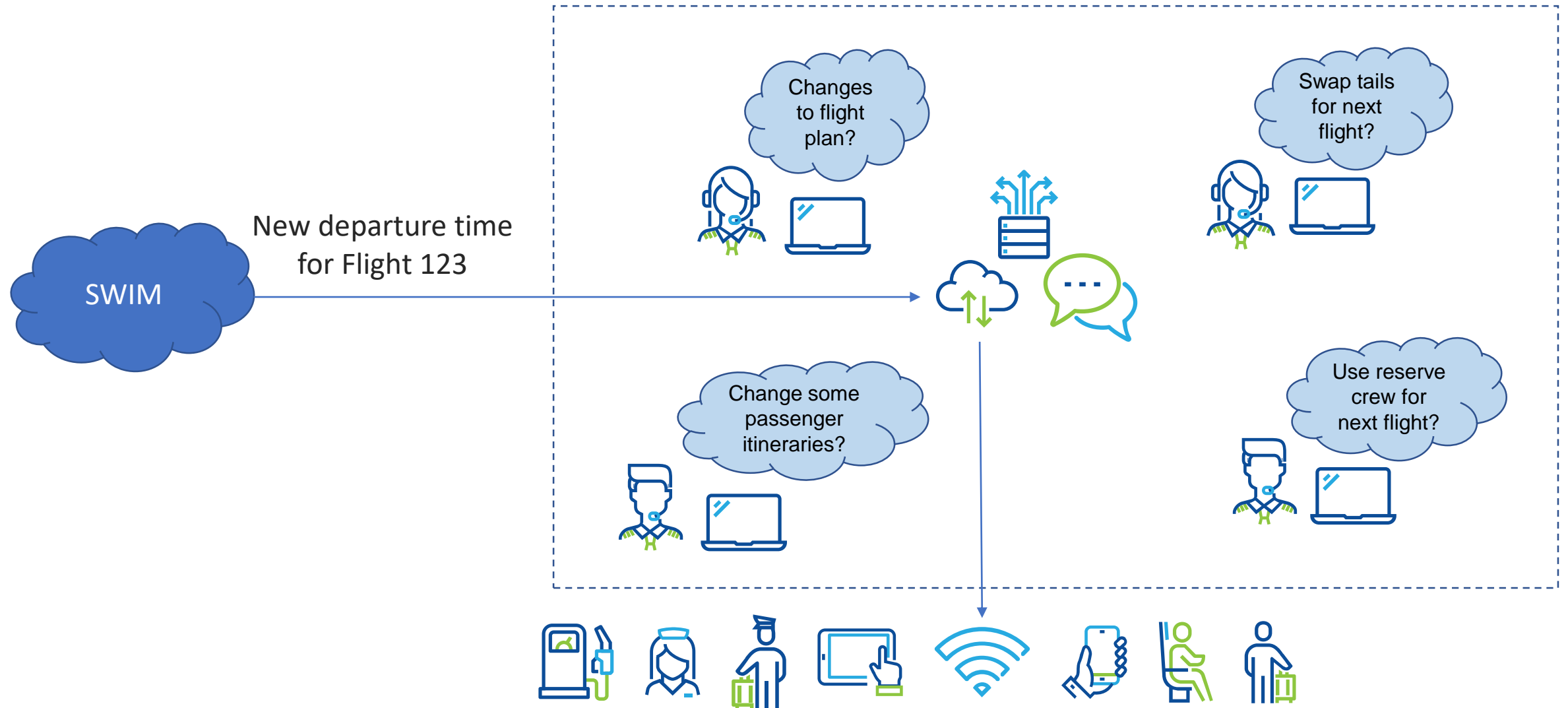
Sheridan & Verplank (1978)





# Supporting Human Decision-Making

## Diverse teams working together



# Stakeholders involved in moving payload

## Ops Center



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Ramp Staff

(coordinate baggage,  
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If a new takeoff time is published via SWIM, all of these stakeholders might be impacted – not just for this flight, for others also. But if we just send them the time, they won't know its relevance to them.

# Availability and challenges of data

Petabytes of electronic data and information generated from airline operations.



now



future

# Availability and challenges of data

- NOTAMs are one relevant example, and instances of data proliferation are abundant – and increasing at a high rate.
- Solutions that claim to enhance situational awareness are often primarily focused on data delivery.
- Access to data supports **perception** – but this is only one of three necessary components of situational awareness.

## Global NOTAM Proliferation

| Region                                      | 14 year Increase |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Africa</b><br>(D, F, G, H)               | 217%             |
| <b>Asia</b><br>(R, V, W, Z)                 | 293%             |
| <b>Asia (Mid)</b><br>(O)                    | 251%             |
| <b>Europe</b><br>(L, E, B)                  | 254%             |
| <b>North America</b><br>(C, K, P)           | 703%             |
| <b>Pacific</b><br>(A, N, Y)                 | 249%             |
| <b>Russia / Central Asia</b><br>(U)         | 927%             |
| <b>South / Central America</b><br>(M, S, T) | 215%             |

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>383%</b> |
|--------------|-------------|

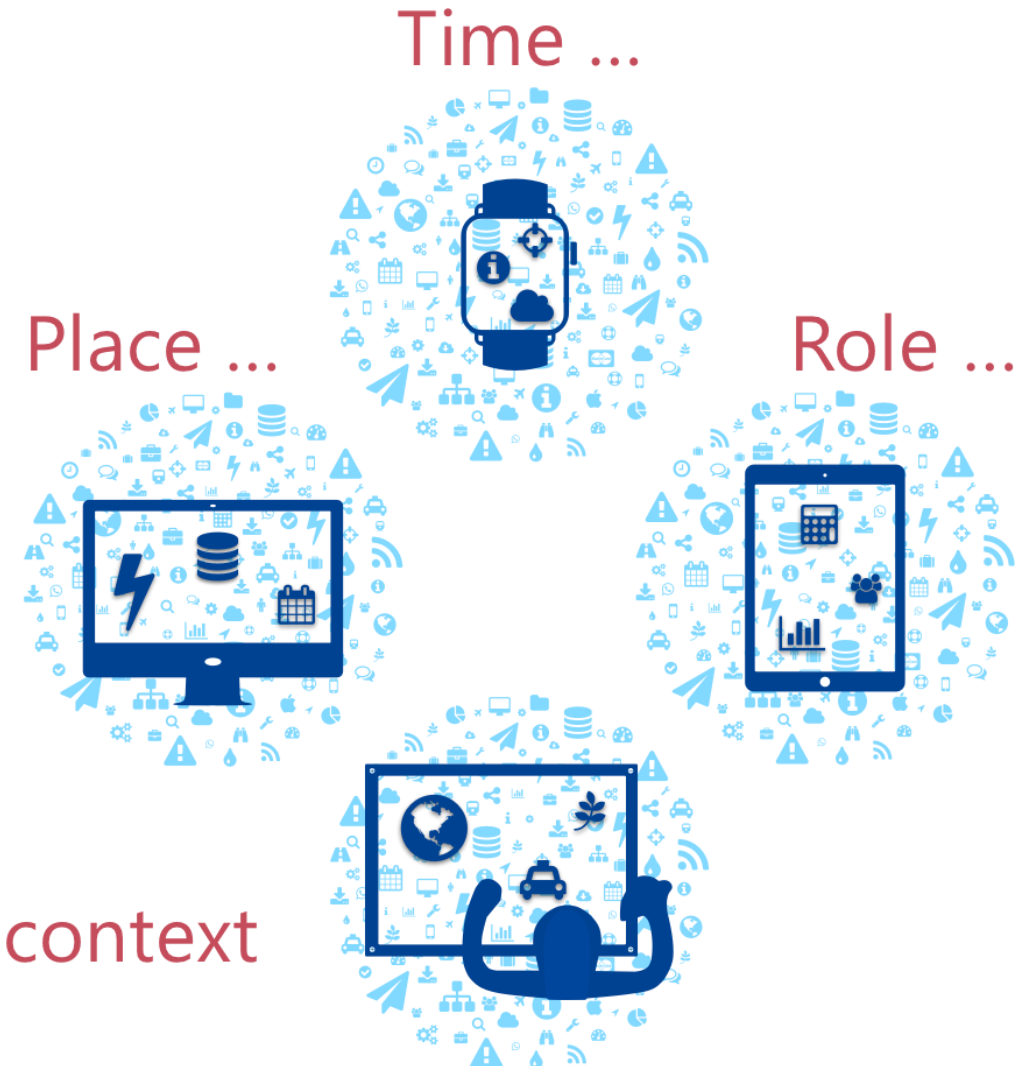
ICAO IMP (2015)



# Availability and challenges of data

- In a data-rich environment, unfiltered data leads to cognitive overload and sub-optimal decisions.
- More precise data enhances context — **comprehension** is often a function of the data not presented.
- Similarly, precisely targeted analytics enhance the user's ability to **project** system state.

... the value of data is in its context



# Availability and challenges of data

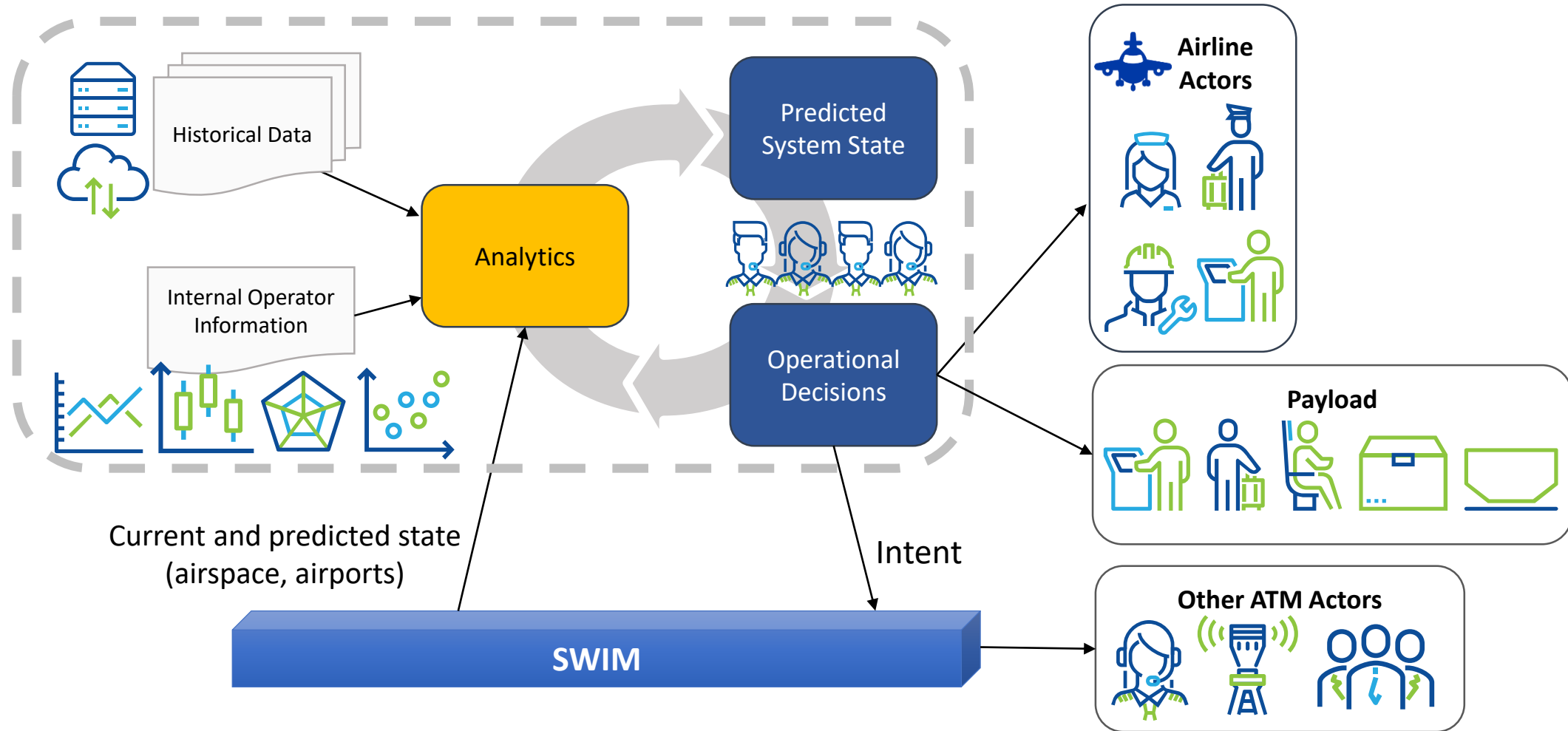


Some **Frequently-Asked Questions** when we talk about SWIM:

- How do you deal with flying across different regions – some don't have SWIM at all, and the ones that do don't all match?
- Do users trust what analytics tells them to do?
- With all that data being published, isn't the user just overwhelmed?
- Can the availability of real-time data make planning better?

These are all valid concerns. Analytics helps mitigate the problems and unlock SWIM's value.

# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



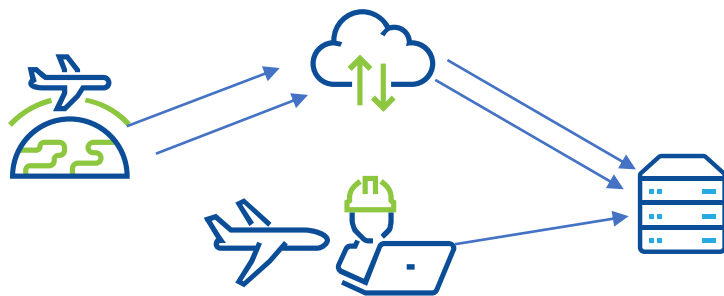
# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



FAQ: How do you deal with flying to different regions – some don't have SWIM at all, and the ones that do don't all publish consistent information?

Analytics Solution: Machine Learning

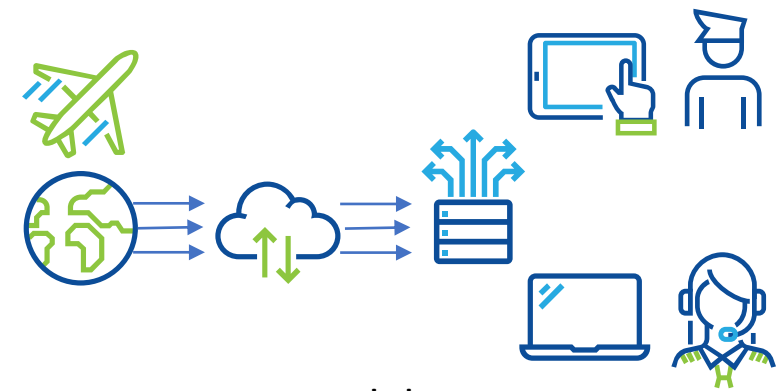
- Collect data published by different regions for a flight
- Collect truth data from the aircraft
- Train a model to select, blend, and project when there are inconsistent and missing data
- Use the model to predict and project data for flights through multiple regions



Data collection



Model training



Model use

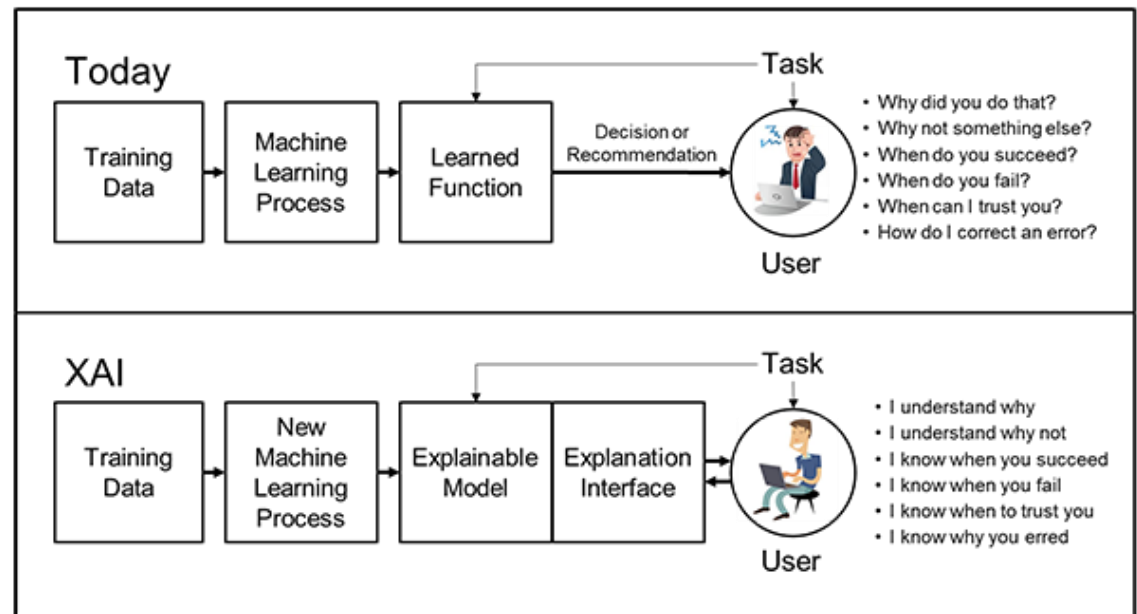


# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics

FAQ: Do users trust what analytics tells them to do?

Analytics Solution: Explainable AI

Use models, algorithms, and user interfaces designed and validated to help users understand and better trust the predictions, projections, and recommendations from analytics-based decision-support tools



Source: <https://www.darpa.mil/program/explainable-artificial-intelligence>

# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



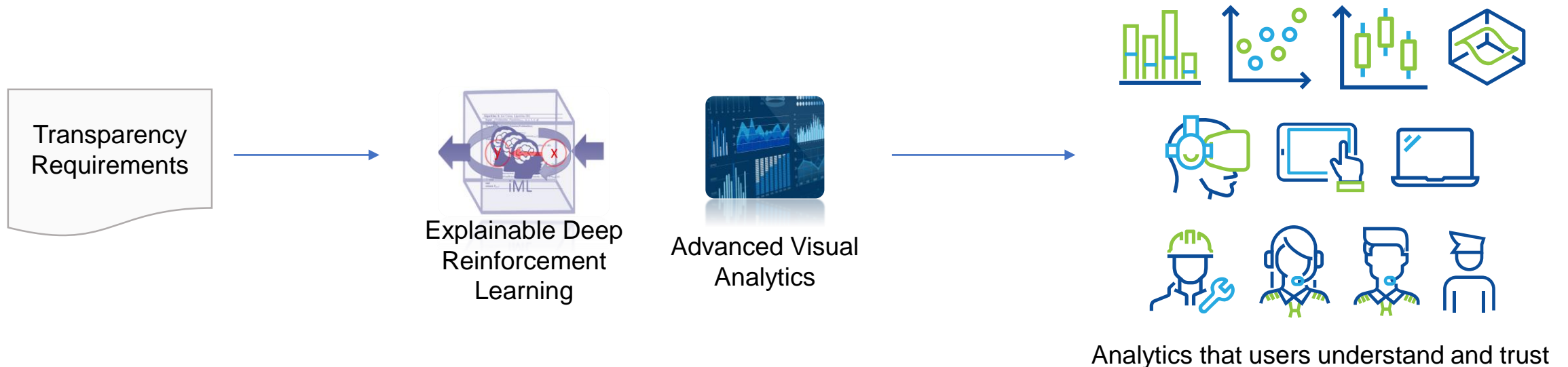
Analytics Solution: Explainable AI

One current effort is a SESAR project to investigate explainable AI for controller automation

TAPAS – Towards an Automated and explainable ATM System <https://www.sesarju.eu/projects/tapas>

- Multidisciplinary team of commercial system providers, universities, and research institutes
- Investigating explainable AI to enable increasing levels of automation in ATM tools

The same approach can be applied for airspace user systems and tools



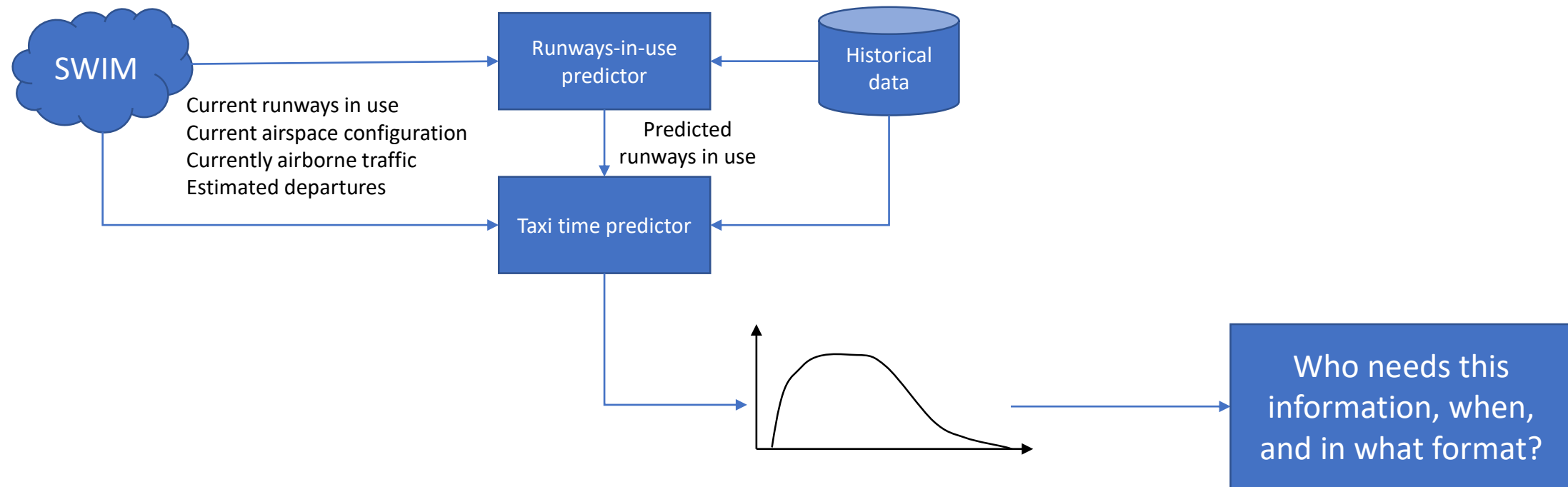
# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



FAQ: With all that data being published, isn't the user just overwhelmed?

Analytics Solution: Show the user relevant data with recommendations, not raw data

Example: taxi-time prediction

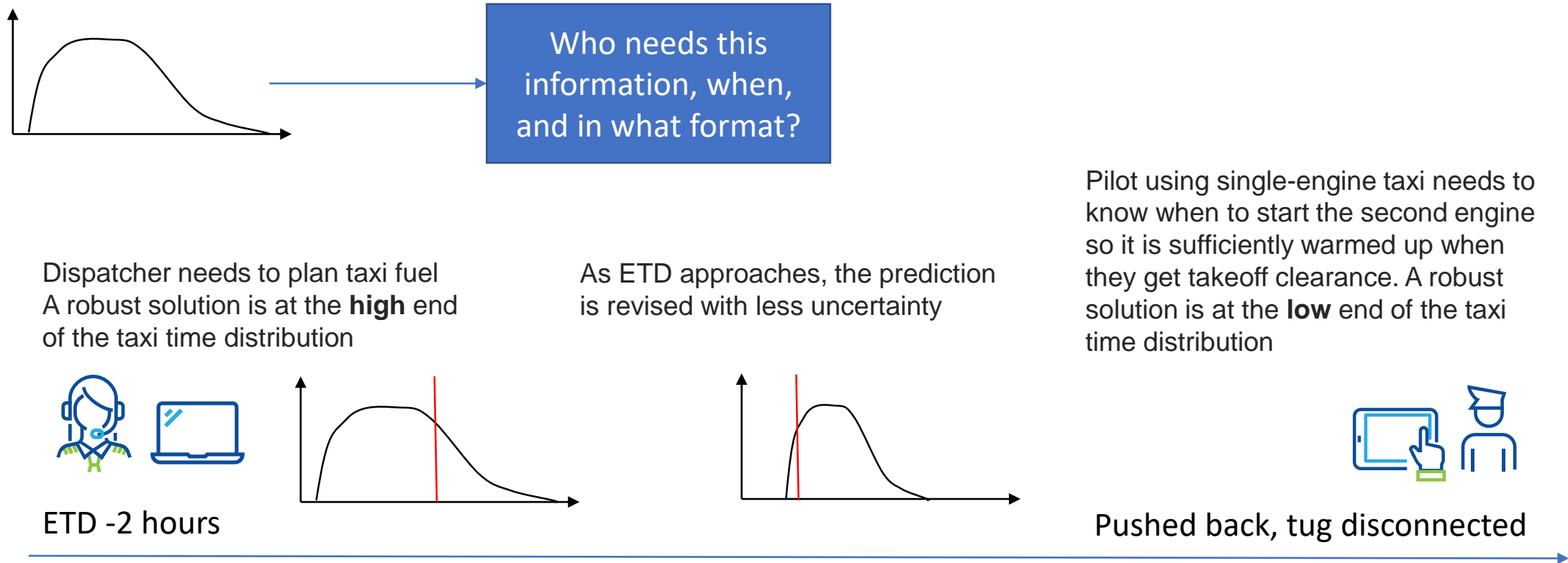


# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



Analytics Solution: Show the user relevant data with recommendations, not raw data

Example: taxi-time prediction





# Converting Data to Decisions with Analytics



FAQ: Can the availability of real-time data make planning better?

Analytics Solution: simulate SWIM-enabled disruption recovery in robustness calculations

- Use historical data to improve models of all operational disciplines
  - Block times
  - Fuel burns
  - Disruption probabilities
  - Finer-grained robustness buffers
- Use probabilistic optimization to incorporate long-term forecasts, revising plans closer to the day of departure
- Simulate recovery techniques and technology – driven by availability of real-time data via SWIM and associated real-time analytics – to further reduce buffers

# Recommendations to Data Providers



- We know ANSPs have limited budgets and bandwidth. Our priority recommendations for your investment resources:
  1. Whatever analytics help you to manage traffic (but publish them for airspace users also!)
  2. Additional raw data that only you know or have access to – things airspace users can't get from other sources – and whatever contextual data you can add to that
  3. Additional predictive or prescriptive services for airspace users are a distant third priority – airspace users and their partners can work on these as their own priority, and will use their internal data to better tailor them to their own operational needs
- Rationale for this recommendation:
  - Airspace users will do their own analytics anyway
  - When ANSPs publish predictions, airspace users will check them – they will use them as part of the picture, but they will conduct their own analyses anyway
  - Some of the relevant internal data that airspace users have isn't readily usable by ANSPs
- That said, we know predictions are valuable to ANSPs also, and we do appreciate publishing whatever predictions you make for your own use

# Conclusions



- Context is essential for data to enable better decisions by individuals and teams
- Frequently-raised concerns about the value of SWIM are valid, but can be mitigated by analytics and connectivity
  - Aggregating, harmonizing, cleaning, and augmenting data
  - Selecting relevant insights for individual users and use cases
  - Distributing predictions and recommendations to actors
- More raw data – and contextual data as available – published by ANSPs will help airspace users to get the right insights to users across multiple disciplines so operations can be both more efficient and more robust

